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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

Never put of anything until tomorrow except your clothes.

THE EVENING LEDGER is four months old today. The average net paid circulation for the

second week of publication, September 21-26, inclusive, was 44,123, The average net paid circulation for the 17th week of publication, January 4-9, in-

clusive, was 59,284. This means an absolute increase of 15,161 copies daily, which is a gain of more than \$4 per cent, in a period of a little more

than three months. The weeks selected for comparison were normal weeks. On special occasions, not during the weeks specified, the circulation reached as high as \$0,000, and on one day

the distribution was 95,000, There has been nothing spectacular in this increase of circulation. It has been steady, week by week, with an upward trend even in the December period when newspaper circu-

lation generally shows heavy losses. The EYENING LEDGER has become in four months a Philadelphia institution.

SEPTEMBER. JANUARY. 46,987 4 59,558
43,687 5 59,334
43,781 6 59,924
42,097 7 58,828
44,006 5 58,722
44,182 9 59,339 Average 44,123 Average 59,284

(Average net paid circulation means those papers for which actual cash is received. It s not include office or other incidental distribution, mutilated or returned copies.)

No Right to Dictate

THE DAGBLAD, voicing the sentiment of A Sweden, declares editorially that "the Swedish people will never aubmit to Great Britain's assumpton that it has the right to dictate just how much of any particular goods Sweden requires for its own consumption, or how much of such goods she will be permitted to import."

It is for Great Britain, if she can, to blockade the German Baltic harbors and so shut them off from commerce with adjacent ports. But Great Britain cannot expect the United States to acquiesce in the disruptive doctrine that her neutral trade to Sweden must be subjected to quantitative analysis by British ships. It is enough for us to show that we have legitimate orders for our goods from merchants in neutral ports. What thereafter becomes of these products is none of our business. It is for England to prevent them from reaching Germany if she can.

Great Britain unable to blockede the Bal tic ports, has in effect instituted a paper blockade of the neutral ports of Europe. She is penalizing neutral commerce and seeking to strike Germany through other nations not at war. It is an arrogant assumption of rights that no self-respecting nation can accept. There must be no interruption of purely neutral trade. That is a principle to which this nation is historically dedicated and which it must vindicate.

Let Mothers Teach Morality

Many persons think that the schools should do everything to train the girl for life. This is an impossibility. The schools must do their share, of course, but the main part of the task of properly bringing up a girl of the high school age falls upon the mother of the girl.—Miss Katherine

WHEN the principal of the Girls' High School made this statement to the Mothers' Club she put the responsibility for the moral upbringing of girls where it belongs. The schools can teach girls arithmetic and history, modern languages and chemistry. They can teach trades and professions.

But they cannot teach righteous womanhood. The catechism tells us what is the full duty of man. The girls must go to school to learn cooking. They must go to school to learn how to sew. They must go to school to discover the proper way to make a bed and to darn their stockings. Some persons who call themselves progressives are demanding that the girls go to school to learn the mysteries of life. And there are those who complain most bitterly because the schools do not lay greater stress on the common moralities.

But what can a teacher, occupied with 40 or 50 individual pupils, know of the moral needs of each one? How can she help 50 giris understand what temptations are before Bent and strongthen them to resist? However desirable it might be, the task is physically impossible. The responsibility for the protection of the girls rests upon the mothers who brought them into the worldupon the very mother who is reading these words as well as upon her neighbor next floor. Every school teacher knows this, even If the mothers do not.

Literary Road to Reform

DIRECTOR COOKE thinks that reports of the city departments should be more interretton. He would have them so written that the average citizen would read them as he would read documents dealing with his personal husiness. Then, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, the people would make the city business their own, would take pride in its honest and efficient conduct and the Greater and Butter Philadelphia, of which place are dreaming, would draw much

to one will disagree with Mr. Cooke, But whose is the man who can make a public durations as the intent novel? recautey succeeded to making a White

pamphlet so intensely absorbing that it displaced the latest fiction in other forms on the dressing tables of fashionable society, Gladstone could make a budget speech full of figures almost as entertaining as any fairy story, and other masters of language have achieved similar feats. If Mr. Cooke had at his command a Gladstone or a Macaulay, or lacking these, an enthusiastic and trained newspaper writer, he might demonstrate what he means in his own department. But if he succeeded in making his reports as readable as he thinks they should be, he would find that the advertising manager of a great enterprise would outbid him for the services of his genius. The experiment, nevertheless, is worth making.

Be a Good Citizen Tonight

ET every citizen of Philadelphia do his Li duty tonight by taking part in the monster demonstration. A city is up in arms, a whole people reverting to methods of older days that their representatives in Councils may be estopped forever from pleading ignorance of the public wishes. Take part in this ultimatum of the citizenry that you may bonst of it to your children and their

For let no citizen imagine that a great outpouring is unnecessary. There are wary obstructionists about, even if a storm of protest has swept them temporarily into

There still are Councilmen who must be whipped into line. One gentleman, for instance, sagely announces that he does "not understand rapid transit." although the air has been full of little else for months. An other says that he has been out of town and knows nothing about it. Still another talks about what he will do "if plans are made by March," as if the plans had not been published months ago. No, nothing must be taken for granted. There is obduracy to be overcome, and the public must speak tonight in a voice so freighted with determination that no group of men will dare defy it.

There is but one issue. That Philadelphia shall have rapid transit and a universal 5-cent fare has become a civic passion which cannot be denied and opposition on the main proposal has been hamstrung. The obstructionists still cling to the hope, nevertheless, that they can delay the beginning of construction a full year by postponing the election until June. March or June is the issue, the vital issue. It is to this point that the meeting tonight must be directed. Let its verdict in favor of a March election be overwhelming and mandatory, as it will be if the demonstration approaches what is augured in magnitude. For there is no power in Philadelphia that can successfully resist a program of the whole people, intelligently conceived and definitely brought forward.

It is a citizens' assemblage, and in it every citizen should take a part, rich and poor, employed and unemployed. Let them march by tens of thousands within the shadow of City Hall, with one purpose in view and one purpose only: namely, that they be given the opportunity to vote for rapid transit in March, not in June.

The people have their lasso on rapid transit and now is the time to corral it. Let every man put his citizenship to the test tonight.

The Earthquake in Italy

WHEN the legendary Enceladus turned in his bed under Mount Aetna in 1908 and Sicily and Calabria were shaken as they were never shaken before, 103,000 lives were destroyed. This was the most disastrous earthquake in Italian history, after the famous destruction of Pompeli and Herculaneum. It was so recent and so terrible that the earthquake of Wednesday, in the vicinity of Rome, seems trivial in comparison. But not since 1693, when Sicily was shaken by the volcanic disturbance in Actna, have there been half a dozen more serious calamities in Italian territory.

The Italian peasants, and even some of the well educated, are seeing signs and portents in this earthquake. The colonnade on one side of the plaza fronting St. Peter's was cracked. The column of Marcus Aurelius in the Piazza Colonna was broken, and the statue of St. Paul that surmounts it changed its position. And, more ominous than these, the 50-foot statue of the Saviour on the roof of the church of St. John Lateran was hurled to the ground. What can these things mean, but that God is displeased because Europe is at war? The natural explanation of the earthquake will not satisfy those who are pleased to see in it a manifestation of divine displeasure. But whatever theory we may hold, the stricken districts deserve the sympathy and assistance of that part of the world which is at peace. That part devastated by war will extend its sympathy because it knows what suffering is; but it cannot give much assistance.

Are you for rapid transit? Say so tonight.

There is a rush to get on the transit hand wagon now. Flops show which way the wind

That shortage of toothpicks in Belgium would seem to be the absolute zero in things

Mr. Bryan warns all Americans against making unnecessary pleasure trips to Europe. What do you mean, pleasure trips?

Senator Borah should not be too hard on the President. Satellitish is a strange word, a harsh word, and Mr. Bryan may not like it.

An American newspaper writer has been wounded, which goes to show how dangerous war is for correspondents, now that they cannot get to the firing line. Governor Tener's experience as an execu-

tive may enable him to steer the baseball ship of state through the shoals. Good luck to him in the trying, but he has a man's job ahead of him and more besides. The resignation of Berchtold, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the

best things that has happened in a long time. The opinion has been general that he was a little more responsible than anybody else for the war. He would have been entitled to the peace prize had he realized a year and, for without him there would have been on entaclyism. It would at least have been plostsoned.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN OUR CITY GOVERNMENT

Why Philadelphia Needs a Single-Chambered Council-Senatorial Districts Might Be the Election Units. The Present Legislative System.

By CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

HOW many subdivisions of a municipal legislature should there be? Or, to put it in another way, should a municipal Council. to achieve the maximum of governmental efficiency, consist of one or two chambers?

The answer of recent American development has been overwhelming. It is that a single-chambered Council not only suffices for all the city's needs, but it is an essential part of a modern charter.

Not a single new charter drafted within the last 10 years but has provided for a single body. Every commission-governed city, and there are 400 of them, has one single-chambered Council.

Of the leading 50 cities in the United States, only the following have a twohambered body: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kansas City, Providence, Louisville, Worcester, Mass., Richmond, Va., and Cambridge,

Why should Philadelphia remain in the diminishing class"?

Why should not Philadelphia have the pest possible legislative machinery instead

Juggling of Public Policies Why has the trend of American cities een toward a single body? Chiefly because of the demand for responsibility and responsiveness. The American people want efficiency. To get efficiency there must be a concentration of responsibility, and there can be no such result when there are two legislative bodies, between which public policies may be juggled and eventually lost to sight. Where you have such a Council, now you see a policy, and now you don't, according to the desires of those in con-

The American people want a larger measare of democracy in their city governments, and, therfore, they want responsiveness in their legislative bodies.

The Evils in a Double Chamber

True, a double chamber is responsive-but to the political organization in control rather than to the people who are most directly concerned.

Philadelphians do not have to go far afield for an illustration. To whom do the present Council respond the more quickly; The people who nominally elected them, or to the political organization that selected them, in the first place, and managed their election in the second?

How should the Council be made up-of members selected at large or elected from

The trend in the smaller communities has been overwhelmingly toward election at large; and so in cities like Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles,

Cleveland in her new charter has retained ward representation. She has a single chamber, consisting of one member from

St. Louis elects her Council at large, but there is one member nominated from each

The Case of Philadelphia

What about Philadelphia? There are those who advocate a single body of 15, elected at large. But is that the wisest course to follow in a city of the size and character of Philadelphia? Is there not some middle ground between election at large and ward representation which will do away with the dangers of the two plans? Log-rolling is the great evil of small ward representation. But there is a real demand for some sort of local representation in a city of Philadelphia's size. Partisan control is the great danger of a

Council elected at large in a metropolitan community. Why not adopt a large unit-say the Sena-

torial districts-and elect two or three members from each district? This would give us a single small body. and a representative body. South Philadelphia. West Philadelphia, North Philadelphia. Germaniown, Northeast Philadelphia and the

central sections would all be represented and yet we would be getting away from the domination of the small wards, which now control the situation. To such a body, so elected, the city paying

an adequate compensation, we could entrust the election of a city manager, when the time comes, with a reasonable assurance that a high-grade man would be selected on the basis of merit.

To be sure, us the late E. L. Godkin said: "No municipal reform will last long or prove efficient without a strong and healthy public spirit behind it. With this almost any charter would prove efficient"; but at the same time, there are certain forms of government which make for inefficiency and misgovernment, and the double-chambered Council by such an one. And there are others which make for better government, and the singlechambered body is such an one.

Antiquated Tools

The big idea that crops out in nearly all the formal discussions upon the improvement of municipal government hinges, as the Baltimore American says, upon the theory that government for a city means, or should mean, the management of the city's affairs upon scientific business principles. "That," in the words of the American, "was the idea that cropped out in the discussions at the sessions of the National Municipal League. It is also the idea that is being more or less effecrively applied in the governmental affairs of the majority of modern cities. We are gradually outgrowing the belief that protecting the just from the unjust is the main function of government."

The Modern Idea in Government

This new conception of municipal government, which makes it the greatest factor in our lives, requires a new conception of our legislative body and a new conception of an administrative force. The former must be selected because of their ability to see the city and its needs and to formulate wise policies. The latter must be selected because of their ability to execute policies.

The need of experts is coming to be recognized more generally and there are few cities in these days that are attempting to do things without expert advice.

There is a vast amount of experimentation just now with the machinery of city government, but to quote again from the Baltimore American, "there is not now and there never will be a government machine that will run automatically and grind out a good brand of government. Always and niways it will

be the men behind the machinery that will put the good or bad stamp on the results" but it is equally futile to expect even the best of men chosen by the most enlightened constituents to do good work with antiquated tools, and yet this is what we are expecting our municipal legislators and administrators to do in those cities where old-fashioned governmental machinery has not been relegated to the scrap-heap.

THE CLAWS OF ALMA MATER

What Happened to Bill Smith and Some Other Fellows With the Same Name.

BY BURTON KLINE

AT least by hearsay, if not by experience, everybody knows the startling revelations that befall when you look at the simplest drop of water-especially Philadelphia water through a microscope. But water is not the only simple substance to reveal hidden wonders. Take Harvard University, for example. On the surface Harvard wears even better than the usual divine smile of Alma. Mater. Under the microscope she confesses to traits of character that would have disgraced Semiramis. Alma Mater has a benign face, but she has also cruel claws. All colleges have turned out distinguished men. Other men, worthy fellows, they are as steadily driving to suicide. Read on, if you don't believe this. Have a look through the microscope and be convinced.

Young men come to college in what is courteously called the formative state. Their minds are as if packed in boxes. No one, not even the owner, knows definitely what is in each box. College exists to pry off the lids and liberate the contents. Some of the lids never get pried off in college. It takes the heavier hammer of the real world to knock them off. Most of the lids come off readily. A few of them fly off of their own accord. The minds within them leap out at the first touch of the college hammer. They begin taking the prizes. They get elected to class offices. The faculty, regarding them as happy results of their shaping, single these minds out for favors and honors. Fame, at least within the college, has come at once to these chaps. That is to say, the college has already begun to practice its cruelties on some of these poor devils.

Because the four years of college are not a long enough test. College cannot avoid sometimes cruelly encouraging the wrong man. One chap it may discover, by every test, to be a second William Shakespeare. It tells him this. It carefully but proudly prepares him for the responsibilities, the pinnacles and pitfails of being another Shakespeare. Then he goes out into a waiting world, which is apt to bury him as plain Bill Smith.

This is rough on William. Bitter and sometimes tragic disappointment is his lot. Some years ago one of these William Smiths shone brilliantly at the greatest of our colleges. No Cambridge tea was complete without his presence. His epigrams and pithygrams were daily bandled about the college, and even beyond it. By every appearance be had only to step out into the world, take a firm grasp of things and immediately be President, or a great poet or railroad magnate. Today he is probably the most accomplished member of the I. W. W. fraternity. No doubt he regards himself as a sincere and impassioned reformer. In reality he has simply formulated a philosophy to explain his failures and express his personal disappointment and bitterness. College had cruelly encouraged, overencouraged him. Alma Mater has scarred him with her claws. Do be careful, Alma!

Prussianizing the United States Senate

From the New York Herald.

Being blessed with the leisure essential to a reper reading of official reports of Congressional proceedings, the Hartford Couran has discovered that the chaplain of the Senate resently advised the Almighty in an opening prover that— The State is a divine institution called into

heing by Thy grace to secure the freedom of Thy people and to guarantee to them their nat-ural rights." Most Americans regard the State as a man-Most Americans regard the state as a mau-made business arrangement for carrying on the affairs of government. The idea that it is a "divine institution" was born in Prussia, has been fascened upon the German people in the name of "kultur" for the convenience of the ruling caste, and should not have any place in "Ruled States of America." the United States of America

Chance for Home Textile Trade

From the New York Press.
One of the best results of the war is to teach
the United States to depend upon herself for
fine textiles. With the French mills closed, the at exquisite novelcy silks must be manufac most exquante towers since must be manufac-tured here if they are to be worn in coming seasons. Now that our manufacturers are put upon their mettle they are in a fair way to establish in this emergency a reputation worth having as a permanent asset.

Those "Literary" Battalions

From the Atlanta Constitution.
The 'Bloage Related speaks of 'literary hei-tailone.' That's where was her a cluck. Any griste can make them Sighting mad.

CRUISE OF THE GOOD SHIP "RED CROSS"

PUBLIC*

FLOOD

Incidents in Foreign Ports-Dodging Mines in the North Sea-Scenes on the Borders of War-Hospitality of the Netherlands.

By ARMISTEAD RUST

Captain U. S. Navy, Retired; Late Master S. S. Red Cross O N August 5, 1914, the International and | aways were found on board, one Austrian and two Germans, who were here turned over 6 a French army officer. The day before Cross Society Society issued an appeal to reaching England these hid again for fear the people of this country for funds to send that they would be delivered to the British a ship to the unfortunate nations involved in

this war and to carry on the work of the

society in Europe. This plan was approved

by President Wilson, who made a second ap-

peal on August 13. In response to the needs of

the society Congress passed a joint resolu-

tion on August 20 authorizing the American

Red Cross Society to charter a ship of for-

eign register for the purpose of sending

prompt assistance, and the steamer Ham-

burg, of the Hamburg-American Line, was

selected to transport the surgeons, nurses

and medical supplies to the ports of Fal-

mouth, Bordeaux and Rotterdam. The ship

was given an American register, her name

changed to the Red Cross, and on September

the United States ensign and Red Cross flag

were hoisted and the ship placed in commis-

sion. The Red Cross personnel came on board

on September 5, 30 surgeons under Major R.

U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States

Army, and 125 nurses under the direction of

Miss Helen S. Hay. The loading of about 800

tons of medical supplies was completed on

The Red Cross sailed for Falmouth the

next day. Great interest was manifested in

the departure of the ship as she proceeded

down North River the day before, as she was

saluted on all sides by the shipping at the

docks and passing steamers, ferryboats and

tugs. On her return to New York, travel-

stained and worn, with the white paint wash-

ed off in great patches, there was not one tug

boat so lowly as to do her reverence-not a

"bloomin' 'orn to give a toot." As fine feath-

ers make fine birds, so fine paint makes a

The Light of the Cross

In order to enable foreign men-o'-war to

readily distinguish the ship at night a large

cross made of red electric lights was carried

on the mainmast, which could be turned on

in a moment. The first night out from New

York a large cruiser approached and turned

on her searchlights, but sped away in the

The ship arrived at Falmouth about mid

night September 23, and was boarded and

inspected under the searchlights of the forts

on shore, and given the necessary private

signals to enable her to enter the harbor.

The Mayors of Falmouth and Penzance and

other officials visited the ship, and at the

request of the Mayor of Falmouth the ship

was opened to visitors for a day, when it

was estimated between 1500 and 2000 persons

came on board. Prior to chartering the Red

Cross the society had requested Rear Ad-

miral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who

was in Europe when the war broke out, to

make preliminary arrangements for the

transportaion of the personnel and supplies

to their various destinations upon the ar-

rival of the ship. Admiral Ward came on

board at Falmouth and returned to New

During the passage from Falmouth to

Pauillac, the port of Bordeaux, the present

capital of France, the ship was frequently

spoken by British and French cruisers and

torpedoboats. On one occasion while sig-

naling to a French cruiser it was observed

that her guns were trained on the harmless

old Red Cross. Of course this was not any-

thing but a very proper precaution, as a

good rule to observe in time of war is not to

trust anything that you see until you know

all about it. However, a negro waiter seeing

this threw up his hands and exclaimed,

Cotton Bales Bayonetted

As the stores were being discharged at

Paulliac one of the soldiers on the dock, not

having an X-ray machine handy, ran his

bayonet through a bale of cotton, presumably

for purposes of inspection, to the intense

disgust of one of our Red Cross surgeons,

who was very indignant that any one should

take such a liberty with an American bale

of cotton and perhaps introduce some foreign

microbe. He could hardly have been more

indignant had the bayonet been stuck in him.

Or perhaps he was indignant that the soldier

should have put his bayonet to such an ig-

noble use as to stick it in a bale of cotton

when it was intended to be put to the noble

These soldiers seemed to be fond of bayonet

practice, judging from the experience of a

colored gentleman who left the dock to ex-

plore the town but soon returned very much

out of breath, saying, "Dat min't no place for

me. One o' dem solers jus' chased me back

Maon after leaving New York three stow-

to de ship with one o' dem meat skewers!"

use of sticking a man!

'Come an' git us, but Lord, don't shoot!"

York in this ship.

darkness when this cross was displayed.

September 12.

mobile with their captor, contentedly smoking eigarettes, which had been furnished them by this polite officer.

authorities, and they gave the ship's police

lively hunt before they were found, but the

British authorities declined to receive them.

They left the dock at Pauillac in an auto-

Dead Floating on the Sea We sailed from Pauillac for Rotterdam October 4. At 1 a. m., October 5, a wireless message was received stating that the British had laid mines in the southern part of the North Sea, and warning all vessels. While crossing the North Sea a number of British torpedoboats and trawlers dragging for mines were sighted. Every effort was evi-

dently made to keep a route to Holland clear

of mines. On October 6, about 2:40 p. m., near the Maas Light vessel off the Hook of Holland the bodies of several seamen were seen from the ship floating in the water. Without doubt these poor fellows had been members of the crews of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cress and Hogue, which had been sunk some time before by a German submarine. This spectacle brought it home to those on board that they were approaching the scene of how

On October 9 the last of the Red Cross personnel, the parties for Germany and Austria, were landed. We all felt convinced of the fact that no more earnest and efficient parties were ever sent out by the Red Cross Society than those who went to Europe of

this occasion. Moored to the dock in the quiet harbor " Rotterdam the ship's officers passed the stormiest part of the cruise. It is well known among seafaring men that it is im possible to mix Irish firemen, West Indian negroes and gin in such proportions as B produce harmony, at least it was not done if this case, but an obliging and efficient chief

ters for the unruly relieved the situation very much. Refugees in Holland

of police on shore with his comfortable quite

During our stay at this city Antwerp was taken by the Germans, and we saw the sands of refugees arriving at the railway station, men, women and children, packed in box cars as close as they could stande The general spirit of the Netherlanders was shown in the way they received and carel for these unfortunate people, who were given the greatest hospitality. The American Red Cross Society and its ship shared in the generosity. The firm of Hudig & Veder at tended to the business of the ship wither charge, and important repairs were made !! the machinery without cost; in fact, every thing was done to show their appreciation of the mission of the ship, though it was a

no advantage to the people of Holland. On October 12, at 5:30 a. m., the Red Cross sailed for New York. As soon as clear the river the wireless telegraph apparaint was put in commission, all watertight dors closed and the boats made ready for lower ing as quickly as possible, for it was fall realized at this time that the North Sea will every day becoming a more dangerous crule ing ground.

During the afternoon a female stoway was discovered on board. The passent made up a purse for her before we reached New York, where she was turned over the immigration commissioner.

Should Have Learned Albany Journal.

Though the President, when he was inducted into office, knew as little about business as a layerage business man knews about conduction the affairs of a college, he should have learn by this time that the railroads of the Unit States are a large and highly important (part of this country's business. Cause and Effect From the Omaha Res.
Paradoxically, the soldiering in Europe is a
contributing cause to the immense amount
soldiering going on at present in our own or

THE WINDS OF GOD

across the szure spaces. Athwart the vasts of sky. With winnewings of mighty wings The winds of God go by.

Above the meres and mountains, With unseen sandais shod. Above the plains, with choric strains, Sweep by the winds of God.

"Peacel-in His name!" they murmuf!

"Pears in His name" they ser h. man, sive ear! Do ye not hear The winds of God go he! - Chinton Scatters, in the indepen